

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

VOL. II. NO. 70.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 250. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL.

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Chertow to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile.—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.  
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—844f.

State of North-Carolina,  
LINCOLN COUNTY.  
Superior Court of Law, April Term,  
1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM,  
vs.  
PHILIP CHITTIM. } *Petition for Divorce.*

WHEREAS a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said Order by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States.

LAW. HENDERSON.  
Smt254.—pr. adv. \$4.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

PHILO WHITE vs. Robert Pickens.—Original Attachment, levied, &c. It appearing that the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.  
6t250....pr. adv. \$2 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

WILLIAM CROWEL vs. R. Pickens.—Original Attachment, levied, &c. It appearing that the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.  
6t250....pr. adv. \$2 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

HUSTON HARRIS vs. The heirs at law of John Harris.—Petition, &c. It appearing that the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and answer said petition, and execution awarded accordingly.

J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.  
6t250....pr. adv. \$2 50.

Fayetteville Paper Mill  
HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the

## Cheapest and most fashionable GOODS.

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for CASH, he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL BROWN.  
Salisbury, July 6, 1829.....3mt253.

## Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first of October. The course of instruction includes Spelling and Reading, with particular attention to Orthography and Grammar; Writing, Arithmetic, English Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Natural Logic and Ethics;—Drawing, Painting, Needle-work and Music.

The price of tuition per session, (five months) payable in advance, is  
Containing expenses, \$10 00  
Drawing and Paintings, 50  
Music, 10 00  
Board can be obtained in the best families in town at \$7 per month. Six or eight young ladies can be boarded in the Academy.

BENJAMIN COTTELL, Principal.  
4t—45, 47, 49, 51.

## Law Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from Lincolnton to his farm at the Buffalo Shoal on the public road leading from Lincolnton to Statesville, 9 miles from the latter place, and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville.

RICHARD T. BRUMBY.  
July 28, 1829.....6t151.

## To the Public in General.

REUBEN COFFEY having made a discovery in the art and practice of "washing Gold" by means of a machine of which he is the sole and original inventor, and having been equally concerned with him in the same; the public are therefore advised, that we intend obtaining a patent for the same, and who may wish to use the same, are advised not to do so: so far as verbal caution could extend, it has already been given. This notice is extended to secure to the inventor and his partner the exclusive privilege of patenting the same; and if any person should, or shall, use the same in violation of this Notice, the same will be used against offenders, as far as law and justice will justify the inventor and his partner.

MARTIN KIBLER.  
Morganton, August 22, 1829.—3t150.

State of North-Carolina,  
IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1829.

REBECCA Morgan, by her guardian, James Campbell, vs. the widow and heirs at law of Real Estate. Ordered, by the court, that notice be given by advertisement in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the representatives of John Morgan, dec. Theophilus Morgan, Jo Huie and Reuben Morgan, the representative of Tho. Morgan dec. Jo. Morgan and Enoch Huie & his wife Catharine, defendants mentioned in said petition, appear before the Judge of the next County of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to demur to or answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as pro confesso. Witness, John Mushat, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

JOHN MUSHAT, c. c. c.  
6t254....pr. adv. \$2 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
Cabarrus County: JULY SESSIONS, 1829.

George Fleming vs. Original Attachment levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff by Counsel, Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in October next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

JAMES G. SPEARS, Clk. c. c. c.  
6t254....pr. adv. 2 50.

## Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

## Desultory Selections.

### SWEARING.

"Of all the nauseous, complicated crimes That both infect and stigmatise the times, There's none that can with impious oaths compare,

Where vice and folly have an equal share."

There is something so low, vulgar, and wicked in swearing, that it is surprising that men, who wish to be considered as wise and polite, should be found so much in the habit of it. It is a vice to which there is no temptation, and one of those sins which are called presumptuous. Swearing is reproached by the laws of our country, as well as forbidden by the commandment of God. He who makes use of oaths, tells us his bare word is not to be taken.

**The Pulley.**—Let a gentleman put on a vest, two or three inches too small for him, and draw the sides together, by a cord passing from a button hole on one side to a button hole on the other, say 12 times. Let him pull this cord with a force sufficient to lift two pounds, and if, for want of a little wheel in each pulley, it does not slip with perfect ease, assist it with his fingers till the pressure is equal on all the parts; and that part of the body enclosed by the vest, will be compressed with a force equal to twenty-four pounds. A cord passing 15 times, pulled with a force of three pounds, will produce a pressure of 45 pounds. If two cords are used, each passing ten times, and pulled with a force of two pounds, the pressure will be 40 pounds. And, generally, the force applied, multiplied by the number of button-holes, or pulleys, counting those on both sides, will give the pressure. On this principle, "poor Polly Watts," of New-York, is said lately to have compressed herself to such a degree, "that the free circulation of the blood was impeded, the right lobe of the liver forced towards the left side; the blood vessels engorged—the capacity of the thorax diminished, and finally the rupture of one of the vessels,"—which caused her sudden death; and on the same principle, a young woman in Thetford, whose case is related by Dr. Palmer, produced a violent internal injury, which soon ended in ulceration and death.

One thing more ought to be considered.—"Habit is a second nature." The drunkard does not "feel comfortable," without his customary dram: which he may gradually increase, till he cannot be "comfortable," without a quart a day,—even while every dose aggravates the diseases, which fill every part of the system with pain. So the person in pulleys may form the habit of needing, in order to "feel comfortable" on the surface of the body, a degree of pressure, which must derange the operations of every vital organ within. And there is the more danger of this, because, as we have shown, so slight an exertion is sufficient to produce it.

We know that this subject possesses, beyond almost any other, the power of suspending for a season, that sweetness of temper, which is the peculiar glory of a lady; but will not religious females listen to reason?—to demonstration? Will they destroy their usefulness by destroying their health,—will they endanger their valuable lives,—or, if they have power to confine themselves within the limits of temperate use, will they countenance a practice, which is sure to make havoc of the health and life of others, when their only excuse is, the necessity of being "conformed to the world?" Ought it not to be a subject of serious enquiry, whether such a sacrifice of health and comfort, and even of beauty, at the bidding of the world, will not prepare the way for other sacrifices of a moral nature, and thus seriously injure the whole religious character? Is any thing more evident, than that fashion may require what Christ forbids; and that she who owns the authority of the one, cannot be a faithful servant of the other.

\* Enfield, B. H. Ch. 6. Prop. 54.—Blake's Nat Philosophy, Conv. 5.—The additional power, gained on the principle of the lever, by the force being supplied at the end and in every part of the ribs is immense, but difficult to compute with accuracy.

**Coming to the point.**—At one of the English public meetings to aid manufactures, it was proposed among other

things, to apply to Government to take from the clergy all the revenue beyond a decent allowance, and apply the same to the reduction of the malt and other taxes which press heavily upon the poor. The income of the clergy in the British kingdom is nearly fifty millions of dollars, and in all France, which is called "a priest-ridden country," the income of the church is about seven millions.

**Unexampled Abstinence.**—Mr. Reuben Kelsey, a respectable young man of Fairfield, in this county, aged about 25, is said to have subsisted on nothing but cold water for more than forty days! His mind seems to have been partially abstracted, and he has chiefly kept his room, apparently averse to any intercourse with the world, for three years past. The quantity of food taken by him for the last twelve months is supposed to be less than that required for the ordinary nourishment for an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasion, threats nor force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food crowded between his teeth two weeks ago, were discharged from his nostrils directly after, and no further compulsion has been used. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton; still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefit of sleep. The affecting case is believed to be almost unparalleled, and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill.

### Little Falls Gaz.

**Temperance and Prosperity.**—A distinguished merchant of Boston recently informed the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Salem, that the principal trader in a town in New Hampshire, who had regularly bought all his goods of him, and had been obliged always to obtain them on long credit, remarked, this spring, when he came to purchase his usual supply of spring goods, "I shall ask you, sir, to credit me for only one half of what I buy, and that half for only six months—and the next time I shall pay you for all my goods in ready cash." "O," said this delighted trader, "we are all becoming thrifty, prosperous men, at —, we are growing rich. We expend less than one eighteenth as much for ardent spirits as we did two years ago.—And the consequence is, our farms, and fences, and buildings, are all rapidly improving, and we shall soon be a wealthy town, a peaceful, a happy town!"

N. B. The town referred to expended a few years since, for ardent spirits, annually, nine thousand dollars; more than \$8,500 of which is now saved. When to this we add the superior health, vigor, and prudence, of temperate men, it is not surprising that the people are growing rich and prosperous. There is no village in the land where the people would not grow rich, if they would totally abstain from the use of ardent spirits.

N. Y. Observer.

**Impure Air.**—It is stated in a late paper, that the breath of a drunkard materially injures the air of a room in which he sleeps, and one reason of the early death of the wives of drunkards, is their inhaling the impure air of their bed rooms. The health of decent people ought not then to be exposed in public houses, by putting drunkards, (as is often done,) in the same lodging room with them. If health, and wealth, and comfort, and character, and body, and soul, are so exposed from drunkenness—who does not rejoice at the multiplication of temperance societies.

Balt. pa.

While the workmen were employed in laying and soldering the iron pipes for conveying water, in Winchester, Va. a few days since, "electric shocks" were produced to such a degree as to cause them to discontinue their labors during the remainder of the day. Several citizens who were standing by, got into the ditch and tried the experiment, when the effect was the same on all. "The pipes are united in the same manner as those in this city; and the Winchester Republican remarks, that "it was in driving closely the soldering lead that the shocks were produced. The sun nearly vertical—the thermometer at 93 degrees; the ditch somewhat damp, and the pipes warm from the action of the sun upon them. The principle is no doubt that of galvanism."—ib.

An American ship which entered the port of Havre with a tri-colored flag, was ordered to take it down. The three colors are not to be displayed in a French port even as a signal flag.

The following general order issued from the War Department, confirms the decision made by Mr. Adams, in unison with the reports of the Committees of Congress made at the last Session, and finally disposes of the case of Gen. Scott:

Nat. Journal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, Aug. 13, 1829. }  
The subjoined Regulations, approved by the President of the United States, has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and government of all concerned.

"Regulations concerning Rank and Command."

1. Brevet Rank will give no command, except on detachments composed of different corps, and within the meaning of the 61st Article of War.

2. Detachment means a body of troops sent out from the main body, to perform a peculiar service, and to be absent for a limited time: when such a detachment is composed of different corps, Brevet rank will take effect in conformity with the 61st Article of War.

3. Under the same Article of War, Brevet rank will take place on Courts Martial, when composed of Officers of different corps.

4. In regularly constituted commands, such as garrisons, posts, departments, regiments, corps, companies, battalions, brigades, divisions, corps d'armee, or the Army itself, Brevet rank is not to be exercised, except on special assignment.

5. Officers having rank in the line of the Army, the Staff, or by Brevet, though eligible to command, will not assume the command unless specially put on duty with that intention.

6. An Officer entrusted with the command of a post, detachment, guard, or separate command, will not surrender it to another, unless regularly relieved from the duty assigned him, except in case of sickness or inability to perform his duty, when the officer next in rank, present and on duty with such command, will succeed as a matter of course.

7. An officer not on duty with, nor belonging to any of the companies, battalions, regiments, or corps composing a command, cannot assume the command. He must first have been put on duty by some competent authority to make him a part of command, before he can assume or exercise the command.

8. If different corps happen to join and do duty together, the officer highest in rank by his commission in the line of the army, present on duty, has the right the whole, and give orders needful to the service: Officers having Brevets or Commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, cannot, by virtue of such Brevets or commissions of a prior date, assume the command.

By command of the President:  
JOHN H. EATON, Secretary of War.

By order of  
ALEX. MACOMB, Maj. General.

Fredericksburg, Va. Aug. 20.

The fears expressed in our last, that great injury had been sustained in the upper country by the late freshet, have been fully realized. The north branch of the Rappahannock is said to have been four feet higher than ever known before, and the farms situated on it have suffered accordingly. Of about 1,000 bushels of wheat, on Mr. Daniel Grinnon's farm, exposed to the inundation, but little, it is feared, has been saved, and much of the fencing destroyed. Mr. Wm. Glasses lost the whole of his crop of wheat, most of his horses, and all his stock, besides being otherwise injured. Mr. Browning lost about six miles of fencing, and has no doubt been considerably damaged in the loss of grain, &c. We have also heard of much injury done to others. There have, no doubt, been many other cases of similar devastation, of which we have yet had no account.

Herald.

**Political Consistency.**—Mr. Clay was corrupting the Press when he took the printing of the laws from several Editors. The last was a travelling Cabinet, because its members went home two or three times during their term of service. It is clear there was bargain and intrigue, because Mr. Clay and Mr. Cook, both members of Congress, were appointed to office by Mr. Adams.—So say the present Administration prints.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, we grant them that all this is true, we presume they will be willing to let the rule work both ways. What then are we to say of pensioning somewhere about 40 Editors, by the present Administration?—Is this corrupting the Press? What of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Branch, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Hill, travelling over the country?—Does it make them a travelling Cabinet? What of appointing Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Branch, Mr. Ingham, Mr. McLane, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Owen, all members of Congress?—Does that prove bargain and intrigue?

We wish these things would be looked into seriously and candidly.

Alex. Phenix.

Whatever stress some lay upon it, a death bed repentance is but a weak and slender plank to trust our all upon.

Sterne.



From the New-York Morning Herald.

WHAT CAN BE THE CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES?—This question is asked every day and yet it is very easily answered, particularly if people will take the trouble to examine the present state of the country and of our foreign trade. If we possessed the fancy of the Evening Post, and could describe in language as poetic as that which painted the perspiration pouring down the manly cheeks of our hardy mechanics, we have no doubt we could move the sensibility of the whole nation. But, alas, we are poor plain spoken, practical men, and can only give our reasons for the hard times in common plain language. Our figures are mostly numerical and our poetry possesses too little of fiction to suit such writers as those who think that "there is no need for arguments and scarcely for a simple statement of facts." Our answer is, that we have now in this country, goods enough to last for two years, and that the money paid for them is either gone, or going to England. The want of this money is one thing that distresses us and is an evil that we shall be obliged to bear so long as English manufactures and agents are allowed to inundate the United States with goods that are not wanted, so long as we pay with the hard earnings of our countrymen for the labor of foreign operatives, and give support to people of another land, when in justice and in right we ought to take care of those at home.

By an official return made to the House of Commons on the 24th of March last, it appears that the exports from Great Britain to the United States, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1829, amounted to the enormous sum of eight million six hundred and thirty seven thousand, nine hundred and sixteen pounds, nineteen shillings and nine pence sterling, and when to this we add the cost of freight, insurance, &c. and adopt the usual mode of computing money so as to allow for a fair premium of exchange, the net cost on arrival must have been quite fifty millions of dollars.

When we consider this statement and the fact that with the exception of cotton, tobacco and rice, the exports from our country to Great Britain during the same period only amounted to one million seven hundred and seventy thousand, five hundred and fifty six dollars, and that this sum was the whole production of the fields, forests, fisheries, &c. of sixteen of the United States, including New York, we think there can be but little cause for wonder that the times are hard, or for surprise if, in the course of a few years, those sixteen states should be reduced to absolute beggary. These facts are derived from official documents; and when the Evening Post, or the Mercantile Advertiser, or any other free trade writers can controvert them, we shall never again be asked "what can be the cause of the hard times?"

[From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, July 2.]

**The venerable Maury.**—The late advices from America inform us, that "Francis B. Ogden has been appointed Consul at Liverpool, vice the venerable Maury, removed."—Venerable indeed in years, and distinguished in worth, is the gentleman thus alluded to, and although delicacy forbids us to question any decrees of a foreign government, in the disposal of its offices, still we lament, that removal should be appended to the name of Maury in any records which the United States could show. His appointment, emanating directly from the "Father of his Country," a long and faithful term of service has justified the choice, and shown that the selection of Washington was honorable to his judgment and his character. Few men have passed through life with more esteem—none have discharged their duties with stricter and more devoted zeal. The mercantile navy of America possessed a faithful representative, and its distressed seamen always found in Liverpool that advice, succour and protection which robbed misfortune of its sting, and opened brighter prospects to their view. His were services, not professions, while his bland and courteous manners attached friends, and conciliated—no, not enemies—for the venerable Maury had none. No American Administration ever thought of his removal save the present, & despite that delicacy to which we have referred, we reiterate our regrets at the event, and consider that if a retirement from his responsible duties, was deemed necessary, resignation, not removal, would have shown brighter in the page of national gratitude.

When the most venal subservency is daily manifested by the subsidized presses of the present administration, in approving its measures, it may not be amiss to publish the following extract from the speech of the Hon. James Hamilton, Jr. late a member of Congress from South Carolina, delivered in the House of Representatives on the occasion of the debate on General Saunders' resolution, calling on Mr. Clay for his reasons for withdrawing the patronage of the government from two or three of the most abusive papers of the country. If there were such danger to be apprehended by the withdrawal of the publication of the laws from the few printers ejected by Mr. Clay, as depicted by Major Hamilton in 1827, how much greater is that danger now, when every press in this na-

tion that could be, has been bought up with the People's money as the wages of their iniquity—some with offices, others with public work, and some with both? This question involves considerations of serious import, and deserves the most serious attention; for it may be conceded as a solemn truth, that if the liberties of our country are ever to be cloven down, the first approaches to the citadel will be made through the corruption of the press:

"If (says Mr. Hamilton,) by the exercise of an irresponsible discretion, the patronage of the Government can be applied to nourish the presses of the country in venal accord, to praise every thing which the Administration should do, and subject their proprietors to the punishment of the loss of this patronage, if they dare to censure its measures, this forms distinctly a government press, which is more alarming to the liberties of the People than the organization of the whole of Gen. Brown's army, of six thousand men, formed into a guard of the palace. Let me moreover say, that a controul of this kind over the press is more dangerous to its liberty, than most of the dogmas of the law of libel, expounded by the most subservient minion of power. The liberty of the press is liable to abuse by a corruption of its purity, when bad public men and bad public measures are praised, and when the Government becomes the paymaster for their services, the evil is infinitely augmented."

**Noah and Duff Green.**—NOAH has again taken up arms—we won't say what kind—but we rather think the Commander in Chief of the Jackson forces finds them as annoying in their character, and assure in their defence or attack, as our back wood Rifles proved to our transatlantic friends who so benevolently traversed the Ocean for the purpose of putting us to rights and teaching us better manners. Major NOAH seems to think, with the back country cracker, that he "knows a thing or two" himself, and is in no want of instruction, more especially of Telegraphic tutoring.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

**Webster's Dictionary.**—The reputation of Webster's American Dictionary has determined a gentleman in England, to give a reprint of the work, from the press of one of the most celebrated printers in London, and a revised copy of the work is in preparation by the author. The few errors of the press, and some discrepancies, mostly from English books, which were admitted into this work through oversight, are to be corrected; and the British nation will receive from this country, what their own does not supply, a dictionary approximating as near to uniformity, consistency and adjustment to rules, as the present unsettled state of the language will admit. The English dictionaries differ in two or three thousand words, and probably no individual can at once reduce such a chaos to order. Much, however, will be done by the author, and several classes of words will be effectually reformed. So far as public opinion has been yet manifested, the author's mode of ascertaining the diverse and anomalous sounds of letters by points, in the dictionary, which is adopted also in the spelling book, meets with general approbation. If this scheme should be carried into effect, it will give more fixedness to pronunciation, facilitate the acquisition of the language by foreigners, and render it a more effective instrument in Christianizing the world. This is a great enterprise, and worthy of universal patronage.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

A writer in the Morning Herald is taking much pains to point out the discrepancies in the orthography of words in my dictionary. These are mostly errors of the press, or they resulted from a habit of copying the errors of English Books. They are not numerous, and are corrected in the octavo, and in the abridgements. They are merely the effect of oversight, and such as every printer's boy may detect. They are such as no honorable man will cavil at, when he considers the immense mass of materials which must occupy the attention of the lexicographer—matters of far more consequence than mere spelling. The case was the same with Dr. Johnson. He wrote despatch in his stock words, but uniformly despatch in his definitions; and this discrepancy has been retained in his work more than 70 years—and what is more singular, has been copied into other dictionaries down to this day.

An undue reverence for English authorities led me to follow them in my former publications. I shall hereafter be guided by better authorities—that of rules and principles.

N. WEBSTER.

**Map of North Carolina.**—Governor Owen has received a letter from Gen. Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the United States, stating that the Secretary of War has ordered Lieutenant W. H. Harford, a highly scientific graduate of the Military Academy, in compliance with the request of the Governor, to assist John McRae, Esq. of Fayetteville, in making a compilation of the Map of this State, the materials for which have been collected by that gentleman.

It may reasonably be hoped that the assistance thus afforded Mr. McRae, will enable him speedily to issue a correct Map of the State, a work which is much needed by our citizens.  *Raleigh Star.*

Constantinople, June 10.

A Bimbassi (Colonel in rank) was taken prisoner in the beginning of the last campaign in the vicinity of Varna, and was extremely well used, particularly by a Russian officer, who by sympathy allowed his escape. The Bimbassi subsequently was ordered to return to this capital and attend on the person of the Sultan, being one of his favorites. Some time after, his benefactor was taken prisoner, and sent here with some other of his countrymen. The day of their embarkation for the island of Schalki, this Bimbassi, by chance, happened to be at a coffee house by the water side, and recognised amongst the prisoners the very same officer to whom he owed his existence and freedom, and therefore a few days after he loaded a small boat with refreshments, clothes, pipes, &c. and personally carried them to the distressed officer.—The scene, as I understand, was such as to prevent both sides uttering a word for some time; the Russian officer lost himself in admiring the generosity of the Mussulman; whilst, on the other hand, the Bimbassi, feeling the happiness of a grateful and sensible heart, lost his speech. At last the Russian broke silence by embracing the Bimbassi, who, in return, with agitated voice, told him that he was desirous to be of as much service as he had been to him while he was in the same situation, and requested him to cheer up and rely on his friendship. He continued to send him supplies of provisions, &c. for some time. At last the Russian officer, encouraged by the constant attention he was receiving, came to the determination to present to the Bimbassi a small silver cup, engraved round the brim with his own name, together with those of five other officers taken in that particular time, and with a letter written in broken Turkish, solicited his interference for their liberty, and found the means to send it to the Bimbassi. The honest and grateful Mussulman not comprehending the meaning of such a gift, and taking it as an intended insult to his delicacy, flew in a rage.—Fortunately, however, the person who was the bearer of both the letter and plate, was a European, and by explaining the real and true meaning of it, appeased the Bimbassi, who on the next day appeared before the Sultan with the letter in one hand, and the plate in the other, and, falling on his knees, acquainted him minutely with the circumstance, and in a suitable and becoming manner solicited of him the freedom of his benefactor, together with his five companions. The Sultan was highly pleased to hear the narrative of what had happened, and wishing forcibly to impress into the hearts of his people the sentiment of gratitude, not only consented to the deliverance of the six Russian officers, but that of all the privates, amounting to 106 men, that were taken in that engagement.

The following anecdote appears in a recent French paper: "Whilst the French troops were encamped at Boulogne, public attention was much excited by the daring attempt at escape made by an English sailor. This person having escaped from the depot, and gained the borders of the sea, the woods on which served him for concealment, constructed, with no other instrument than a knife, a boat entirely of the bark of trees. When the weather was fair, he mounted a tree and looked out for the English flag; and having at last observed a British cruiser, he ran to the shore with his boat on his back, and was about to trust himself in his frail vessel to the waves, when he was pursued, arrested and loaded with chains.—Every body in the army was anxious to see the boat, and Napoleon, having at length heard of the affair, sent for the sailor and interrogated him.—"You must," said Napoleon, "have had a great desire to see your country again, since you could resolve to trust yourself on the open sea in so frail a bark. I suppose you have left a sweetheart there?" "No," said the sailor; "but a poor and infirm mother, whom I was anxious to see." "And you shall see her," said Napoleon, giving at the same time orders to set him at liberty and to bestow upon him a considerable sum of money for his mother, observing that she must be a good mother who had so good a son.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Thursday last, direct from New Orleans, we regret to learn that the yellow fever is raging there with unparalleled mortality. The number of deaths on Saturday, the 8th inst. was 80. For several days previous, the number of deaths varied from 50 to 80 daily. The fever, as yet, is principally confined to strangers.

Many of the Mexicans, who have recently moved to New Orleans, had fallen victims to disease.

Great alarm is said to exist among the inhabitants; and many of them have left the city.

Pensacola Gaz.

Lynchburg, Va. Sept. 1.

**Awful Occurrence.**—An attempt, which we regret to say proved too successful, to poison the family of Dr. Floyd, who resides a few miles from this place, was made by his servants on last Thursday

morning. While the family were at breakfast, they were taken with vomiting, which immediately created the suspicion that some poisonous ingredient had been put in their coffee. The cook was called up, who denied any knowledge of the fact and willingly partook of a cup of the coffee.—A negro man that was in the kitchen, was then sent for, who declined to drink of the coffee offered him, but, on being compelled to partake of it, was immediately taken violently sick, and confessed the fact of having put arsenic in the coffee pot. This was a distressing moment. Physicians were sent for, but with all their skill were unable to save all the family from the sudden jaws of death. An interesting little boy, about ten years old, died about 4 o'clock of that evening. It is said he drank his cup of coffee before eating, which caused the poisonous draft to act more powerfully upon his empty stomach. We learn that it is supposed several of Dr. Floyd's negroes were engaged in this conspiracy, and that five have been lodged in Bedford jail to answer for this heinous deed.

Portsmouth, (Ohio) Aug. 22.

**Affray and Murder.**—A most shocking outrage was committed in Kentucky, about eight miles from this place, on the 14th inst. A negro driver, by the name of Gordon, who had purchased in Maryland, about 60 negroes, including all sexes and ages, was taking them, assisted by an associate named Allen, and the wagoner who conveyed the baggage, to the Mississippi. The men were handcuffed and chained together in the usual manner for driving those poor wretches, while the women and children were suffered to proceed without incumbrance. It appears that by means of a file, the negroes unobserved, had succeeded in separating the irons which bound their hands, in such a way as to be able to throw them off at any moment. About 8 o'clock in the morning, while proceeding on the state road leading from Greenup to Vanceburg, two of them dropped their shackles and commenced a fight, when the wagoner, Pettit, rushed in with his whip to compel them to desist. At this moment every negro was found perfectly at liberty; and one of them, seizing a club, gave Pettit a violent blow on the head, and laid him dead at his feet; and Allen, who had come to his assistance, met a similar fate, from the contents of a pistol fired by another of the gang. Gordon was then attacked, seized and held by one of the negroes, whilst another fired twice at him with a pistol, the ball of which each time grazed his head, but not proving effectual, he was beaten with clubs and left for dead. They then commenced pillaging the wagon, and with an axe split open the trunk of Gordon, rifled it of the money, about \$2,400, and sixteen of the negroes then took to the woods.—Gordon, in the mean time, not being materially injured, was enabled by the assistance of one of the women, to mount his horse and flee; pursued, however, by one of the gang on another horse with a drawn pistol. Fortunately he escaped with his life, barely arriving at a plantation as the negro came in sight; who then turned about and retreated.

The neighborhood was immediately rallied, and a hot pursuit given—which, we understand, has resulted in the capture of the whole gang, and the recovery of the greater part of the money.

Seven of the negro men and one woman, it is said, were engaged in the murders, and will be brought to trial at the next court at Greensburg.

An occurrence of a very painful nature has taken place at Canastota, in this county, within the past week. The facts as related to us, are as follows: On Tuesday morning the body of a newly born infant was found in the canal basin, which seemed to have been recently thrown in. The Coroner was called, who summoned a jury of inquest. Circumstances which came to light during an investigation of three or four days, brought a young woman of that place, who had hitherto sustained a fair and irreproachable character, under suspicion of being the mother of the child. She was accordingly called before the jury and after some time confessed that she was the mother, but declined giving any account of its death. She alleged that she was the victim of a betrayer, who had promised her marriage. The agony of her mind, on making the confession, is indescribable, and can only be faintly imagined by contemplating the mournful catastrophe to which it impelled her. Failing in two attempts to put an end to her life and her sufferings, she at length eluded the vigilance of her friends, and went into the cellar, where she was shortly after found suspended by the neck from one of the joists, and quite dead. Feelings of compassion for the unfortunate female, and respect for her relatives and friends, induce us to withhold her name from the public. Let the story of her error, and the bitter fruits thereof, prove a warning to her sex, against the foulest of monsters in human shape, the seducer of female innocence.

Cazenovia Rep. Monitor.

**Murder.**—A child about two years of age was inhumanly murdered in Spring-

field, on Thursday week. The transaction, as near as we are able to learn, was as follows: A fellow named Griswold, about 17 or 18 years of age, took the child privately into a piece of woods, some distance from the house of its parents, where after beating out both of its eyes and otherwise mutilating it by stamping and jumping upon it with his feet, left it. This was done about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the child was discovered about 12 o'clock at night, horribly mangled, and has since died. The murderer, though young in years, is old in crime, having been in goal for some time past, from which he was but lately released. This brutal murder was committed upon the child, we understand, in consequence of a malicious hatred towards the father... *Westfield Register.*

**More Counterfeits.**—We have to caution the public against receiving notes of the United States' Bank, payable at the Branch at Lexington, to the order of Joseph Fowler, letter C. of the denomination of \$20. The signature of W. M'Ilvane, Cashier, is badly executed—the character being stiff and not so heavy as in the genuine; the signature of N. Biddle, President, is well done. The names of the Engravers, Murray, Draper, Fairman and Co. are clumsily done, having a slurred appearance. The general appearance of the Note is well calculated to deceive—and the Counterfeit, unless closely inspected, would be received by the most wary.

Baltimore Gazette.

**Cheap pleasuring.**—One may go now from New-York to Saratoga Springs for nine shillings, and found! Poor and fashionable people should avail themselves of the opportunity. They should not carry many sovereigns, or much jewellery along, or indeed any valuables that they may happen to set store by.—Their pockets will be picked and their trunks stolen, in all human probability. One melancholy case occurred, as we are told, in which a gentleman who was travelling baggageless, had his pantaloons stolen while he was asleep in his birth; owing to which he was not in a fit condition to be delivered at the Springs according to order.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

TERRE HAUTE, (Indiana) AUG. 6.  
THE ELECTION.

The annual election in this state took place on Monday last, and the citizens of the county of Vigo can announce to the public, with great pleasure, that their late representative in Congress, THOMAS H. BLAKE, was elected to represent them in the general assembly, without opposition.

There was less excitement on the occasion than we have ever known at any previous election, owing to the great unanimity of the popular sentiment, in favor of the individual who had tendered his services. There were 19 votes divided among three other persons, which were received at the different polls, but with this trifling exception of scattering votes, Mr. Blake received the whole vote of the county, given for representative. We are thus particular in announcing the election of this gentleman, because it will be also recollected, that during the last year he was, to a great extent, the object of persecution, brought upon himself by his manly defence in congress, of a much injured administration, and a steady unyielding adherence to the cause best calculated to give life and vigor to the American system. Some of those who had been among the first to bring forward and support Mr. Blake upon the theatre of public life, seceded from, and opposed him in the bitter contest alluded to; but this county, without distinction of party, still continues to give proof of her confidence in her fellow citizen; and she cannot but deeply regret that any portion of the people on the Wabash should have been ever brought to forsake a man who has stood firm in behalf of their interests.

Elisha U. Brown, esq. was elected probate judge, and col. Ebenezer Paddock and our townsman, Mr. William Probst, were elected the commissioners of the county.

A touching case of the fidelity of a Dog was exhibited at Bridewell a few days since. His master, a poor vagrant, was taken up on the Battery and committed to Bridewell, who was possessed of no more of this world's goods, than a faithful, affectionate dog. The dog followed to the door of the prison, and finding himself debarred, remained about the gate, looking up most piteously at the walls, imploring admittance. Time and hunger produced no change in his attachment, three days having found him riveted to the spot, and spurning every temptation to renounce his allegiance. At last the unmerciful eye of the officer appointed to enforce our municipal regulations fell upon poor Tray; and he was carried off to be butchered, for having presumed to adhere to his master with a regard that knew no difference between prosperity and adversity... *Jour. of Comm.*

It is stated that the number of sheep lost by what is called the dry rot, this season, in the West of England, exceeds 100,000.



# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1829.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Editor:—It is made my duty to announce, through your paper, the formation of a **TEMPERANCE SOCIETY**, under the direction of the Concord Presbytery, on the principle of total abstinence. It was first formed at Lincoln, at the spring sessions of the Presbytery; but for the want of time, was not sufficiently matured, to be laid before the public. At the late sessions at Sugar Creek, the subject was renewed and entered into with considerable spirit by the members generally. The congregation listened with apparently deep interest to the discussion on the subject, and it is believed that the most of the congregations are ready for the formation of congregational Societies.

The present list of members is principally composed of the members of Presbytery, because, owing to the immaturity of the plan, it was not laid before either of the congregations in the bounds of which we have set, since the formation of the society. The officers of the society are—Rev. Robert H. Chapman, D. D. President; Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick and Mr. Thomas Allison, (Tanner) Vice-Presidents; Rev. John Silliman, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Jesse Rankin, Recording Secretary; and Rev. William A. Hall, Treasurer.

The Recording Secretary was ordered to announce the formation of the Society through the papers printed in this place, and in the Visitor and Telegraph, printed at Richmond.

Connected with this notice, I will mention, that one pious merchant of Concord, has several months since ceased dealing in ardent spirits. Two others have determined to give it up, so soon as they shall have disposed of the little they have on hand. The latter remark will apply to two or three of the merchants in this place. All this is done from conscientious scruples, and may be attributed to the state of public feeling produced principally by the discussions of the last two or three years. I have never, in my life, known public feeling rise so fast, on any subject, as it has done in the last year or two on the subject of intemperance.

Yours, &c. J. RANKIN.

Salisbury, Sept. 8th, 1829.

Judge Cranch has addressed a letter to the editor of the Telegraph, in which he completely refutes the slander which that foul libeller had published against him. The Judge presumes Duff's false accusations were the effect of "misapprehension or misinformation." In this presumption he has strangely misapprehended the character of his libeller. In his conduct towards those who differ from him, he is neither magnanimous nor just. He slanders designedly, and publishes truth through mistake.

The Editor of the Western (Ohio) Courier says he lately saw a letter from the Postmaster General, headed, "Department of Appointments." This new department, we imagine, is a Cabinet concern, and is one of the reforms which Gen. Jackson was to introduce at Washington. To complete the arrangement, it is suggested that a "Department of Removals" should also be established. If any additional salaries are necessary, a draw can be made on the contingent fund.

The excitement in Washington, in consequence of the arbitrary removal of Mr. Scofield, a deputy penny-post, is pronounced by the "By Authority" and pensioned editors, a "small matter." It was a "small matter" in the Administration to descend so far beneath the dignity of their stations, as to punish a deputy penny-post for an honest difference of opinion—here was littleness, a littleness which never disgraced any preceding administration. That the citizens of Washington sympathized with the humble individual, oppressed by the hand of power, is honorable to them; and that seven hundred of them, including the most respectable inhabitants of the city, subsequently authorized and empowered him to receive their letters, despite the mandate of authority, is conclusive evidence of his integrity and worth. It is well for the country, that the humblest individual cannot be oppressed, without arousing public indignation.

It was reserved for our present rulers to prescribe, for opinion's sake, deputy penny-posts, Custom-House sweepers, and coffin-makers to Marine Hospitals; and whatever honor is to be derived from such dignified proceedings, they alone are entitled to it.

The Constitutional Whig says a "liberal reward will be given by his near neighbor [Mr. Ritchie] for a good reason for the removal of Miles King." Navy Agent at Norfolk. This removal excited not

only surprise, but indignation, among all parties in Virginia; and the Editor of the Enquirer, knowing Mr. King, the estimation in which he was held by all, and that his integrity could not be impeached, has been in a very unpleasant quandary. He could not justify the removal—he dared not censure it; and by this oscillation between conscience and fear, he has incurred the contempt of both friends and opponents. No doubt he would willingly pay a "liberal reward for a good reason."

The charge of opposing every measure of the present administration, comes with a bad grace from the Jackson editors. What did they do? They virtually opposed every measure of Mr. Adams's administration, condemned or misrepresented its every act, and in the commercial difficulties with England, joined with our jealous and haughty rival, and justified her arrogant pretensions—pretensions which were utterly inadmissible, without the sacrifice of national honor. Their whole course towards the administration of Mr. Adams was marked by unsparing abuse, the most untiring misrepresentation and slander. If such a course be indicative of faction, they are the factious; and if it be characteristic of demagogues, then are they the demagogues. They, of all others, should say the least about "factious opposition," demagogues, and all that sort of slang.

**Postmaster General.**—The editor of the Frankfort Commentator, it will be seen, reiterates his assertion that Mr. Barry is a defaulter, to a large amount, to the very Department over which he presides. The editor has access to the records of the Federal Court, and promises to produce them to sustain his assertion. The facts, in this case, will soon be laid before the public, and it can then be determined whether or not the Postmaster General has been falsely accused.

**Newspaper failures.**—The Cheraw Radical has been discontinued, not, however, the editor says, for want of support; and several journals in Vermont, among them, the Vermont Journal, the oldest newspaper in the State, have almost simultaneously become extinct. Some one, it may be presumed, had the audacity to establish another paper in the same town where the Vermont Journal was located; and the editor of the "oldest paper," to punish the presumption of the intruder, and disdaining fair and honorable competition, reduced his prices so low as to starve himself, instead of his competitor. His only resource now, provided he hurried for Jackson, and has subsequently puffed and flattered some one of the Secretaries, is to get an office, of some kind or another. This, we imagine, can be easily done—at least, it can be attempted.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commentator.

**The Postmaster General.**—The remarks of several Eastern papers upon the suggestion of this, that Mr. Wm. T. Barry was in default to the government, and to the department over which he now presides, for Ten Thousand Dollars, have attracted our particular attention. Among them, the "authorized," "unqualified denial," of the Telegraph. Until last Sunday, no paper was received here, in which our statement was called in question—the Jackson papers in this states having thought best to let it pass. It was then too late to procure office copies and prepare an exposition in time for this paper. We regret that those Eastern friends who display so much solicitude, must be kept in suspense a whole week; but it is unavoidable, and shall be but a week. In our next, some things which "the records of the Federal Court in this town will show," shall be distinctly set forth, and we will then also explain the allusion to matters connected with this delinquency, which we said "would make common men stare." And if we are not sustained by the facts, in all that we have advanced upon this subject, we will agree that we are in no better predicament, in this respect, than he is, who, to excuse an act of cruelty, charged Mr. Hawkins with being a defaulter, and saw the charge refuted.

The Rutland Herald, in noticing correspondents, says, "Virtue shall have place and precedence in our next." So it is with the world—virtue has place and precedence—in the next. The same paper says, "Plain Truth came too late." The plain truth never comes too late.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

## INTEMPERANCE...NO. V.

Mr. Editor: After the brief notice taken in the last number of the more private mischiefs of intemperance, let us proceed to take a similar view of its more wide-spread evils, as they appear in their bearing upon our national interests. We believe that no nation can long retain the glory which is now universally adjudged to our nation, with so enormous an evil in the midst of it, or rather spread abroad in all its length and breadth.

Let us consider first, the number of deaths which it is believed are annually chargeable to intemperance. According to the calculations of several persons who have taken much pains to procure proper data, especially Mr. Palfrey, the intemperance of our nation furnishes victims for no less than 36,000 graves, annually. Now who are those that die by intemperance? Not our women or children; not our slaves: they are our men—our laborers—our soldiers—the bone and sinew of our nation. Let us just think of intemperance, for a moment, as the means of raising the ratio of male slave population. Over thirty thousand white men die of intemperance every year, while not one thousand colored men can have the means of thus destroying themselves. What a fearful influence does this leave upon the ratio of colored men to white men!

Again, let us consider it as it respects its tendency to diminish the revenue of the nation. It will be said, perhaps, that the duties on importation, and the tax upon licensed retailing houses, produce a revenue to the government. But let it be remembered, that in this country there is no lack of employment, to those who have industry enough to seek it; that there are ways enough for the investment of all the private capital of our country; and that those persons from whose labors and from whose capital this revenue is produced, would be productive of pure revenue in some other way, were this source of polluted and cankered tribute dried up. The diminution then arises from the insolvency of the mighty host of poverty-stricken drunkards. What an increased value would their labor have given to many a plantation! How much higher value might it have added to many a town lot! Then who does not see how it diminishes the revenue in this way?

But again, let us consider it as the great source of increase of pauperism. We have no means of ascertaining with certainty the tax which it imposes in this way; but we all know that the great portion of the pauperism of the United States arises from this quarter. We have seen it variously estimated at from 4 to 12 million of dollars. It is no doubt much above the lower estimate. Now what an enormous sum to be paid every year, without any advantage whatever; and paid by a nation zealous for every reform connected, or supposed to be connected, with a diminution of taxation!

But still again, let it be considered as the great source of crime, the mighty demon of demoralization among our population. Many pious prosecuting officers and judges have kept a journal of the cases coming under their cognizance, and have taken pains to ascertain in how many cases the offence appeared to have arisen from intemperance. In some instances, it is their deliberate opinion that nine-tenths of indictments may be charged to intemperance; and in many of those affrays and outrages which led to indictments, many were involved besides the particular persons whose part in the matter would bear an indictment. Their demoralizing influence would be felt by many others, besides those who subjected themselves to civil castigation. In ordinary cases, as many individuals and families, as are excited by such outrage, are more or less demoralized.

Go to the door of a retailing house, on any public occasion, and witness in the clamor, profaneness, and the obscurity which generate there, its tendency to demoralize; and see the same thing in the loathsome and filthy belchings-forth of those who, in the evening, properly filled and not overfilled, issue thence, tottering through the streets.

But again, who does not see the threatening aspect which it assumes, when it is drawn out as an electioneering weapon? What reflecting or political man does not tremble for our political institutions, when he sees a large number of the voters, just turning around from the fountains of insanity erected on election days, and walking away as directly as they can to the polls? And who does not tremble, when he hears the mellowed state of some who watch at the ballot-box, proclaimed by their loud and incessant babbling? Who that even thinks seriously on the interests of a population, to amount, probably, in one century, to a hundred millions, does not tremble to see the elective franchise put in this way so far under the control of aspiring and wealthy demagogues? From this view of the subject, the appeal is most loud to every patriot, and ought to be deeply felt in every bosom, in which such a feeling resides.

Again, its tendency to effeminate and destroy the soldiery, on whom we depend for safety, when our country is invaded, to whom is entrusted the safety of our

seaport towns, most liable to be assailed, is another ground of alarm. Who does not recollect, that when in the late war a draught was made upon some parts of our own state, for soldiers to defend a sickly seaport of Virginia, the deaths, amounting to about one in ten, were chiefly confined to the intemperate? Who can tell how much the loss of 100 out of one 1000, might have been felt in case of an engagement? The draughts and enlistments, as well as all the expenses of a war, must be increased nearly one-tenth on account of intemperance. Add to the deaths, the number of sick, the diminished strength of the convalescent, and how very much must the real be below the nominal strength of a garrison.

We must conclude, with this very partial list of public evils, first, for the want of time ourselves; and secondly, from the fear that you would not find room for a more perfect one. Let every christian, patriotic and benevolent man, feel as if all his powers were laid under requisition.

P. D. M.

## Married.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 1st instant, Mr. George Washington Gage, to Mrs. Nancy Garress.

"The world was sad, the garden was a wild,  
And man the hermit sighed 'till woman smiled."

[COMMUNICATED.]

## Died.

At the residence of her father, Maj. Jonathan Harris, in Mecklenburg county, on the 1st instant, Miss SOPHIA S. HARRIS, aged fourteen years. Her illness, short and severe, she bore with a degree of fortitude seldom witnessed in a persons of her tender age. In the peace of her bereaved relations and friends, her death has made a wound most painful and lasting. Possessing qualities mild, lovely, interesting, she was beloved by all who knew her; none, however, but her intimate acquaintances, could appreciate her worth. Of her parents, she was the joy and delight—tenderly beloved by her brothers and sisters. Gentle, modest and unassuming, she imperceptibly won the hearts of all her associates. At school she always possessed the confidence of her teachers, the tender regard and friendship of her schoolmates. With a mind studious, observing and retentive, her progress in knowledge was unusually rapid. She loved her books and was anxious to become a finished scholar. While at home, her little sisters were the peculiar objects of her care; whose tender minds she patiently endeavored to inspire with the love of study. Indeed, it was in the domestic circle her excellence appeared to the most advantage. For her parents, her love was almost without a parallel. To them, from her earliest childhood, she was most dutiful and obedient. Ever studious to soothe their cares and relieve their toils, her duty was her happiness. In her deportment among her brothers and sisters, she was so mild, uniform and engaging, they more than loved her. With qualities so rare and excellent, who can conceive the feelings of this bereaved family, when they saw death was about to lay his cold, iron hand upon her? The writer of this short notice has witnessed many dying scenes, but never one where all the sympathies of the soul were so feelingly alive, so earnestly engaged in behalf of their departing love. But now she is gone! and they mourn, "though not as those without hope." Always of a pious turn, she became more so a few weeks before her death. She was fond of her Bible and had resolved to make religion her study for life. In her last illness, she evinced great composure and resignation. Anxious to live, for the sake of her parents, she expressed a willingness to submit to the will of the Almighty, and appeared more concerned about an interest in her Redeemer, than desirous to obtain relief from the severity of her sufferings. This interest her friends are fully satisfied was secured—our Lord himself has said, "I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me." To her parents, her loss will be irreparable; but let it be their consolation, that their loss is her gain. Among her associates, a void is left—let them walk in her footsteps, imitate her virtues, and prepare to meet her in Heaven.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,  
Fair spirit! rest thee now!  
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod,  
His seal was on thy brow.  
Dust, to its narrow house beneath!  
Soul to its place on high!  
They that have seen thy look in death,  
No more may fear to die."

[com.]

## Moses J. B. Hays' Estate.

WILL be sold, at the dwelling-house of John B. Hutchison, all the Estate of Moses J. B. Hays, deceased, consisting of

**Negroes, Horses and CATTLE,** and some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also, his interest in two valuable GOLD MINES. The sale to be on the first day of October next, and to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN L. HAYS, Administrator.  
Mecklenburg County, Sept. 5, 1829.—31251

## Five Cents Reward,

WILL be given for delivering to me, in Surry county, a bound boy, by the name of Thomas Lakey, about twelve years of age, who left me on the 2d day of July, without any cause.

SOLOMON LAKEY.  
August 31, 1829.—3131r.

## For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

2501r

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

## SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days. First day, two mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM. JONES, Proprietor.

September 8th, 1829.

5155

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, AERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829.

C. L. BOWERS.

## For Sale or Barter,

TWO of the best tracts of LAND in this part of the country, both lying on the Yadkin river, and known by the names of the Horse Shoe and Bonnsford tracts. The first tract, the Horse Shoe, contains upwards of 700 acres, 220 of which are low grounds of the first quality and between 2 and 300 acres of excellent high land; the other tract contains about 600 acres, 180 acres prime low grounds and a considerable quantity of the upland well adapted to cotton.

Price and payments made known, on application to the subscriber. Will be received in payment, Cash, or in exchange for said lands, Negroes at a fair price, Cotton, at a stipulated price, or Bank Stock, at its passing value. Persons wishing to buy, will please call on the subscriber, residing on the Horse Shoe, or in my absence, apply to Mr. Worsham, who will show the lands.

JNO. CALLOWAY

August 24, 1829.

61254.

## KYLES & MEENAN

ARE this day receiving the first invoice of their FALL GOODS, among which are—

Cheap Calicoes, black Lastings,  
Fine white Flannel,  
Do. Irish Linens,  
Black Circassian,  
Plaid Norwich Crape,  
White Satin, brown Cambric,  
Ribbons, Combs,  
Shoes, &c.

ALL of which will be sold unusually low.

Salisbury, August 24, 1829.—61250.

## Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:—

A House and Lot on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, & one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished OFFICE, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

## Also, 330 acres of Land,

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford, Zachariah McAttee, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

## Also, 26 or 30 acres of LAND,

LYING on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others; on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

ALSO, a number of STILLS and TIN WARE, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

## —ALSO—

ONE HOUSE and LOT, on Main street, formerly the property of Doctor William Moore, deceased, now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by the subscriber.

## ALSO, a new

and complete stick GIG & HARNESS. All of which property will be sold low, and payments made easy to the purchaser.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, August 1, 1829.—244.

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payment made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale.

E. C.

## Deeds, for sale here.



## POETRY.

### FROM HAYLEY'S BALLADS. THE NURSERY TALE.

Th' did you not hear in your nursery,  
The tale that the gossips tell,  
Of the two young girls that came to drink  
At a certain Fairy well?  
The words of the Youngest were as sweet  
As the smile of her ruby lip,  
But the tongue of the Eldest seemed to move  
As if venom were on its tip!

At the well a beggar accosted them,  
(A Sprite in a mean disguise;)  
The Eldest spoke with a scornful brow,  
The Youngest with tearful eyes:  
Cried the Fairy, "Whenever you speak, sweet  
Pure gems from your lips shall fall;" [girl,  
"But whenever you utter a word, proud maid,  
From your tongue shall a serpent crawl."

And have you not met with these sisters oft,  
In the haunts of the old and young?  
The first with her pure and unsullied lip?  
The last with her serpent tongue?  
Yes—the first is Goodnature—diamonds bright  
On the darkest theme she throws;  
And the last is Scandal—leaving the slime  
Of the snake wherever she goes.

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From a late Foreign Journal.

### ROME, JUNE 1.

Sunday last, his Holiness took solemn possession of the church of St. John of Lateran, which, you know, is, properly, the metropolitan of Rome—nay, of more, if we subscribe to an inscription on the facade, importing this architectural patchwork to be "The Head and Mother of the city and the World." Whatever it be, it was ready to receive the new proprietor, who chose to appoint the very anniversary of the day whereon Pius VII. had effected (or others had effected for him) his return to Rome, after having been kept several years as a prisoner in France by the profane and powerful. Perhaps there was little policy in reminding the people of the subjection of the Infalible—the "Lord of lords"—to such durance. We were grievously disappointed, as we had collected from the Book of Ceremonies what led us to expect astounding pomp and outrageous magnificence, as exhibited formerly upon similar occasions, when Popes, quitting the Vatican, with a lengthy and glittering cavalcade, ascended the Capitol, whereon they received homage from the (for they only can afford one) Senator of Rome, traversed the Forum, and rode through a triumphal arch, reared by order and at the expense of the King of Naples, while he consented to consider himself a vassal of the Holy See, and paid an annual tribute as such. But his Sicilian Majesty had become restive, and, during many years, had refused the tribute and the incidental humiliatory formalities—for the restitution of which no provision appears to have been made by the Congress of Vienna—and prepared no arch for the late Leo XII., nor seemed inclined to rear one for his amiable successor.

The usual line of march was abandoned, and a route, excluding Capitol and Forum, was strewn with sand and branches for the procession, which advanced with diminished splendour, and with apparent generous renunciation of pageant upon the former overbearing and extensive scale. The windows of the houses, in every street through which it passed, and even the walls of gardens, were hung with tapestry—the crowds were great—the afternoon beautiful.

The march was opened by a few dragons; they were followed by a detachment of the demi-savages called the Swiss Guards—headed by one of their courteous officers, half equipped with steel armour, and wearing leather breeches and stockings upon a kind of charger. Next came a little troop of the Pope's honorary *valets-de-Chambre*, on horseback, with bands, cocked hats, and long cloaks of black silk; they preceded a little squad or squadron of Prelates, in purple cassocks of silk and buttoned to the very lower extremities, and (many for the first time, probably, in their lives) actually on horseback. To prevent, however, accidents, servants led each of their Reverences' horses by the reins—and, fortunately all performed their journey in safety. The rear of this ludicrous troop was brought up by the Governor of Rome, who, too, is a prelate. His "Excellenza" was so confident in his own horsemanship, or in the attentiveness of his leaders, so as to sit almost too erect on his saddle, and to hold his switch quite perpendicularly, as if to intimate that, if occasion required, he knew how to use it. This, however, I will not peremptorily, or even positively, aver.

A prelate, also mounted, bore the Cross before the Pope's state carriage, drawn by six black horses—with a Roman Prince riding at each side—surrounded by his Holiness's chairmen, and followed by one bearing the state umbrella, which was of red silk, with gold fringe, and open. The history of this coach remains to be told. It was ordered for Pius VII., by the notorious Cardinal Gonsalvi, to whom extortionate taxation and lavish expenditure were matters of business. It is said to have cost from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars!! His master, who, in regard to expenditure, was of a very different cast of mind, was quite frightened at the enormous disbursement, and never could be induced to use the gorgeous vehicle. At his demise it devolved to his successor; but Leo XII., would not suffer it to be drawn out for himself. His present Holiness, who may have acted upon the old adage, importing that there is advantage to be acquired from the folly of others, suffered it to appear on the present occasion, and liberally dealt out of it his benedictions, during the whole progress from the Quirinal Palace of St. John's and upon his return. The machine itself appeared to us to have been designed and adorned with overwhelming taudriness, rather accounting for the employment of the money than the taste or prudence of him who bespoke it.

This vessel of election was followed by the noble guards, detachments of soldiers, and a few carriages. Upon approaching the cathedral, it was stopped for his holiness to receive the homage of the senator who had brought it down from the capitol. It was offered by kneeling, and the recitation of a Latin speech, one word of which, I have heard many swear, was not understood by him who expectorated it, although he be, and please you, a Prince!

After a brief answer to this tissue of fulsome phrases, his holiness alighted, and, being met by the Chapter of St. John's, entered, in procession, the portico.—Here he kissed a cross presented to him by a cardinal, and then seated himself upon a throne, to be robed by two of the cardinals. This being effected, the same cardinal presented to him a gold and silver key in a basin, and was admitted to kiss the pontifical foot and hand, also to be embraced by his holiness. The cardinals were now to assume other robes; and, while this was being effected, the clergy of the church severally kissed the holy foot.

At length all processionally entered the cathedral, the pope sprinkling holy water, and receiving incense at the gate. Here he took to his chair, which was borne upon men's shoulders, flanked by the state fans, and under a canopy supported by the canons. Te Deum was sung while he proceeded to adore the sacrament, the reported heads of St. Peter and Paul, and to pray before the high altar. This done, he ascended a throne, erected in the centre of the choir, to have his hand kissed by the cardinals, to each of whom he presented a gold medal, and one of silver, dropping them into their mitres. During this process a part of the service (Lauds) is sung at the high altar by the senior Cardinals belonging to the class of Priests, and the Auditors of the Tribunal called the Rota, and the Advocates of the Consistory Court. After this he repaired to the same altar, whence he gave his benediction to all present, distributing silver medals to the Canons. Finally, exchanging his mitre for the Triple Crown, he was hoisted to the balcony in the facade of the Church, and bestowed his blessing in the usual manner, amidst the compound noise of cannon, bells, and military bands.

These solemnities have been distinguished by acts of solid benevolence. Meat and bread were distributed among the poor. A fund has been established for ameliorating their condition, another for the encouragement of artists; and the regulations relative to imposts have been ordered to be modified. But will the wishes of this good old man be faithfully executed by those upon whom he must depend?

**Romantic Affair.**—The circumstance we are about to relate wears so romantic an air, that we deem it proper to premise that it has been communicated to us from a gentleman who had the best possible opportunity of knowing its accuracy, and who is incapable of stating any thing that is not strictly true:—A few weeks since, while one of our stage-coaches was travelling on this side of Edinburgh, at a considerable distance from any house, about nine o'clock in the evening, a lady was seen sitting on the road waiting until the coach should come up to her. On its having done so, she rose, and in a dreadfully agitated state beckoned to the guard to take her up. The guards in-

quired of her how far she was going, and on her having answered his question, he mentioned her fare would be a certain sum, and demanded immediate payment of it. The lady, who was scarcely able to speak, muttered out that she had no money about her, but that on reaching the place she mentioned, it would be duly paid him. The guard, unwilling to take her on without previous payment of the fare, desired the driver to proceed, until a gentleman inside, the only passenger the coach had at the time, interfered, and insisted that she should be instantly taken into the coach, adding that he would see the fare duly paid. The lady was accordingly received into the coach. She was dressed in the first style of fashion; but part of her clothes was soiled with daubs, as if she had fallen on the road. The gentleman on perceiving that her extreme agitation still continued, mildly asked her the cause of her distress.—She at first endeavoured to evade his inquiries; but on his repeating his anxiety to become acquainted with it, and adding in the most friendly manner that he should be glad if he could be of any service to her, she at last gave him a short account, which was frequently interrupted by sobs and sighs, of the whole matter.—She stated that a young man and she had been for a considerable time past on terms of intimacy, that he had made to her proposals of marriage, but that in consequence of his being somewhat addicted to dissolute habits, her parents and friends interfered to prevent her encouraging his addresses; that seeing there was no prospect of reconciling them to the match, and being passionately fond of the young man, they had contrived to elope together, and got clandestinely married; that they had slept two nights together, but that on the evening of the third day, after their marriage, and while they were both riding in the secluded place at which she was found, he all at once pulled out of his pocket two pistols, one of which he requested her to take, adding he would take the other himself, and that on a signal which he would give, both should blow out each other's brains. The lady of course was awfully alarmed at this conduct on the part of her husband, upon observing which he immediately added, that if she did not do as he had proposed, he would instantly shoot her. The lady, in a state of the utmost terror, then jumped out of the gig, and fell on the road—a circumstance which so frightened the horse that the animal galloped off with the utmost speed, and she had not seen her husband since. The lady at the same time mentioned to the gentleman in the coach her own name, as well as the names and places of residence of her nearest relations; some of which he knew. On arriving at the nearest post-town, they learned that the lady's husband had reached it about an hour and a half before them; and that, from his furious manner at the inn, it had been deemed prudent to hand him over to the civil authorities. In one word, he is now in a lunatic asylum, and the lady is placed under the protection of her parents.—*Elgin Courier.*

### NATURAL BRIDGE.

In Adams, one mile north of the North Village, in this county, this natural curiosity exists; and it is remarkable that so little has been written or read concerning it.

An English traveller, in 1818, visited the place and took the dimensions of the bridge and excavations in the rocks, an account of which was transmitted to the editors of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and published under the article of Adams. The excavation or gutter is in solid lime rock, 40 rods in length, varying from 50 to 60 feet in width; through which runs Hudson's Brook, on the north branch of the Hoosic, occupying from 13 to 14 feet, which is the uninterrupted width of the cup. Over this bridge is thrown, being 62 feet from the brook, 15 feet long and 10 wide, arched beneath, and what renders it a matter of great curiosity, the arch is perfectly smooth, and beautifully white. On the west side of the arch is a circular out room, large enough to contain ten persons. The whole place bears marks of being wrought by the irrigation of the water in a most workmanlike manner. For ages this cause must have operated in producing the result. In the neighborhood of the bridge the rocks are somewhat open; upon examining which, we find them leading to large caverns; and no doubt they were worked out by the constant friction of the water. The roar of the water and the sublimity of the scenery, produce an indescribable sensation upon the visitor, which induces him to retreat, being warned that he stands on slippery rocks, "while foaming billows roll below." There are many traditions respecting the precipice—one is, that a war party of Indians, on an expedition to Brookfield, in the old Indian war, was dashed to pieces on the rocks below. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a Mr. Briggs,

then a student in Williams' College, visited the place unaccompanied. Curiosity tempted him to explore more fully the precipice, and by the assistance of poles, he descended to the base of it. Here his eyes fastened upon the wonders of nature. His curiosity being gratified, he began to think of returning. After repeated trials he gave it up; and inscribed on the rock his farewell to his friends and the world. His voice could not reach the habitation of man, and the rocks were, to all appearance, to be his grave. He, however, began to repeat the notches in the side, which being marble, he effected, after a painful labor of several hours, his escape.—But this exertion proved too much for young Briggs—it undermined his health, and in a few months he was conveyed to his tomb. This place was discovered by Mr. Hudson, while travelling through the wilderness, a few years before the French war. He came to it in the night, where he remained, and heard the roaring of the torrent beneath him. The next morning he perceived that had he advanced a few steps more he would have been plunged into eternity.—From this circumstance, the brook and the fall above bear his name.—*Williamstown (Mass.) Adv.*

**Lyceum.**—Scarce a town or village in New England, where the inhabitants are intelligent and enterprising, can now be found destitute of an Academy, a high School, or some similar institution for the promotion of useful knowledge, and for paving the way to a thorough Classical education. Nor is it wonderful that this should be the case, for every intelligent man knows that 'knowledge is power,' as well as the most fruitful source of human happiness; and if but a single spark of philanthropy glows in his bosom, he will be willing and even desirous of imparting his knowledge to others. Hence the Colleges and other seminaries of learning with which our country abounds have been founded and fostered, till the means of obtaining a liberal education are within the reach of almost every young man who is disposed to improve them. But while Colleges and Academies have been multiplied and fostered, Common Schools have been neglected in nearly the same ratio. This state of things has long been seen and lamented by those who are aware that Common Schools are the very bulwarks of rational liberty. Experience has proved that no republic can long exist unless the mass of the people is enlightened; and the people cannot be enlightened while common schools are thought lightly of or considered secondary objects. To elevate the standard of common education, therefore, has been the study of the great and wise men of the present day; and they are likely, in a good degree, to accomplish their object by establishing a national Lyceum. A branch should be organized in every town and village throughout the country; and while those who go forward in establishing them will have the satisfaction of reflecting that they are doing much for the present and future generations, they will be amply repaid for their time and exertions, by the information and pleasure they will themselves receive.

*American Advocate.*

### EXTRACT.

**Pursuit of Fame.**—Your ruling passion then, is fame. Let my life, you say, be short, if it be but brilliant. I will live, though but for an hour here, yet I will live in the admiration of posterity; though seen, and gazed at but for a little time by my contemporaries, I shall return like a comet, in the revolutions of centuries, to be the wonder of a remote generation. Riches I disdain, for they are accessible to any man! health, I am proud to sacrifice! power I value not, except as it belongs to mind! station, in the common interest of grades of society, I am ashamed to aspire to! mind is my kingdom! obscurity only is my dread; to be unknown, is what alone can make me miserable. A life may be celebrated even because it is short. Let me float, tho' it be for a day, a beautiful meteor on the breath of popularity. I have chosen my lot in life. Grant my wish, and I am happy. Vain man, it is granted. You are envied, depreciated, sacrificed. Pale with the laurels round your brow, you have succeeded; but success cannot restore the color of health, which the anxiety of being applauded, has worn away from your cheek. Your temper, too, is ruined; you have become unnaturally sensitive to every word or look which threatens you with censure; painfully jealous of those whom you ought to love; insensible of the clearest worth of your competitors; consumed with a feverish thirst for admiration, or swollen with a solitary pride, which shuts you out from half the pleasures of sympathy, and from half the joys of benevolence. This world, then, is no longer agreeable than while it praises you; therefore you make friends with the next generation, which shall neither love nor hate, neither flatter nor betray you. This, then, is the portion you have chosen; to be applauded instead of being loved;

to be proud instead of being happy; and you are rewarded by the unsubstantial honor in the gift of posterity, instead of the personal attachment of the generation in which you live. Do not say, my young friend, that I have deserted my first supposition, and that all this wretchedness is the attendant, not of fame attained, but of fame anxiously desired. The objection would be satisfactory, if the love of fame were a passion which could be quenched by the attainment of its objects. No, its appetite grows by what it feeds on.

### RELIGION!—WHAT IS IT?

'Tis not to go to church to-day,  
To look devout, and seem to pray;  
And ere to-morrow's sun go down  
Be dealing scandal through the town.

Not every sanctimonious face  
Denotes the certain reign of grace;  
A phiz that seems to scowl at sin,  
Oft veils hypocrisy within.

'Tis not to mark out duty's walk,  
Or of our own good deeds to talk,  
And then to practice secret crime,  
And so mispend and waste our time.

'Tis not for sects or creeds to fight,  
And call our zeal the rule of right,  
When all we wish, is at the best,  
To see our church exceed the rest.

'Tis not to wear the Christian's dress,  
And love to all mankind profess;  
Then treat with scorn the suffering poor,  
And fast against them close our door.

Ah no! religion means not this;  
Its fruit far sweeter, fairer is;  
In heavenly soil alone it thrives,  
And more than blossoms where it lives.

Religion! 'tis the rule of life,  
The bond of love, the bane of strife,  
I'st precept this, "to others do  
As you would have them do to you."

It grieves to hear an ill report,  
And scorns with human words to sport;  
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,  
But tells of good, or else is still.

And does religion this import?  
Oh! may our souls its influence court!  
Haste, haste, the bright, the blissful day,  
When the whole earth shall learn its way.

### EXTRACT—FROM CHAMBERS.

It is a very capital delusion that God is like unto man,—Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such a one as thyself; but I will reprove thee, and set thy sins in order before thine eyes. Now consider this, ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver."

Man and man may come together in judgment, and retire from each other in mutual complacency. But when man and God thus come together, there is another principle, and another standard of examination. There is a claim of justice on the part of the Creator, tally distinct from any claim which a fellow creature can prefer,—and while the one will tolerate all that is consistent with the economy and the interest of the society upon earth, the other will tolerate nothing that is inconsistent with the economy and the character of the society in heaven. God made us for eternity. He designed us to be the members of a family which never separates, and over which he himself presides in the visible glory of all that worth, and of all that moral excellence, which belong to him. He formed us at first after his own likeness; and ere we can be readmitted into that paradise from which we have been exiled, we must be created anew in the image of God. These spirits must be made perfect, and every taint of selfishness and impurity be done away from them. Heaven is the place into which nothing that is unclean or unholy can enter; and we are not preparing for our inheritance there, unless there be gathering upon us here, the lineaments of a celestial character. Now, a man may be accomplished in the moralities of civil and social life, without so much as the semblance of such a character resting upon him. He may have no share whatsoever in the tastes, or in the enjoyments, or in the affections of paradise. There might not be a single trace of the mark of the Lamb of God upon his forehead. He who ponders so intelligently the secrets of the heart, may be able to discover there no vestige of any love for himself,—no sensibility at all to what is amiable or to what is great in the character of the Godhead,—no desire whatever after his glory,—no such feeling towards him who is to tabernacle with men, as will qualify him to bear a joyful part in the songs, and the praises of that city which has foundations. Surrounded as he is by the perishable admiration of his fellows, he is altogether out of affection, and out of acquaintance, with that Being with whom he has to do; and it will be found, on the great day of the doings, and the deliberations of the judgment-seat, that as he utterly relish for God in time, so is he utterly unfit for his presence, or for his friendship in eternity.